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Nomina Geographica. Erklärung von 42,000 geographischen Namen, von Dr. J. J. Egli. Zweite Auflage. Leipzig, Brandstetter, 1892.

The first two numbers of this etymologic dictionary of local names, printed in double columns, are before us. The second edition will contain more than twice the number of names explained than does the first, and the author has been busy in extracting his vast stock of information from the best and most recent sources. Of the two elements which form each one of Egli's articles or items the descriptive one is very complete and satisfactory, so that the characteristics of every place, river, or land appear quite graphically from their physical and historical sides, whereas the etymologic part is at times very short. A large number of Egli's names are those given by discoverers, navigators and explorers, as *Alexandra Nile*, *Barthelemy Hills*, *Iles Beaupré*, *Buchholz Bay*, and are only of historic interest to us. The names of Asia and Africa are more fully represented in this useful publication than those of North and South America, though even of these there are a good number. Among the American topographic names spoken of may be mentioned Andoas, Punta Anegada, Marañon, Aimorès (another name for the Botocudo Indians), Adirondacks, Atchafalaya, Mar Bermejo, Bodega Bay, Ancasmayu, and Acapulco.

A. S. GATSCHET.

Ethnology in Folklore. By George Laurence Gomme. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1892, 204 pp. 12°. (\$1.00.)

The record of the past history of our race is written in things, the study of which is called archeology; or in inscriptions, whose decipherment is called paleography; or in the languages of mankind, explained by the principles of comparative philology; or, finally, in the lore and custom of the unlettered, for the scientific study of which no name has been invented. Both the body of phenomena and their scientific treatment are termed Folklore.

Before archeologists, were archeographers and collectors of materials, and before the logical period of folklore has been the graphic period. But now many of the distinguished explorers and collectors have turned philosophers, reckoning how these things came to be so and what they mean. Among the foremost in this field occupied by our English friends stands Mr. G. Laurence Gomme, whose volume is now before us.

The argument of the author brings out clearly the difference of